

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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George F. Milton, editor.
Walter C. Johnson, business manager.

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Canada is hurrying another 100,000 men to the rescue.

It was easier to make Count Csernini the goat than Emperor Charles.

In providing generous showers, April is running more true to form.

Gradually the Nashville papers are limbering up on the senatorship campaign.

The country folks are taking the lead in the liberty loan. May their tribe increase.

Some Florida newspapers are trying to explain why that state has so many doctors.

Railroads ask for increased freight rates.—Headline. Ask who? Who are the railroads just now?

After April 24 Hamilton county can release a few more men for service on the farms or at the front.

We have not heard it so characterized, but perhaps Prof. Thomas was really trying to serve the Kaiser.

Germany is calling for half a million more men. Fine tribute this to allied marksmanship on the western front.

The world might be able to forget all about Mrs. Granger, if she would agree not to flaunt herself before the public.

Clemenceau probably understands that any diplomatic correspondence with Austria must be carried on through Berlin.

Count Csernini seems inclined to make one more last test to determine whether the sword is mightier than the pen.

Having put future ambitions behind him, Mr. Taft finds it much easier than his predecessor to co-operate in prosecuting the war.

So Charlie Schwab is to take his fling at shipbuilding. If Charlie fails to deliver the goods, the job had as well be given up.

We continue to hear of other countries that have fallen into line for the "sheep" convention, but there are several that have not yet acted.

Secretary Baker has probably accumulated material for several good stories, but just as was feared, he refuses to release it.

New York's attorney-general has ruled that women voters must tell their ages. He is probably not a candidate for re-election.

It seems a very appropriate occasion for Joe Folk to remind Missouri that he has been watchfully waiting a good long while.

The Wall Street Journal is of opinion that government May crop reports will make an even better showing for wheat than that of April.

It has been rumored that Germans have inaugurated the use of paper trousers. But McAdoo goes them one better and has his trousers half-soled.

Moscow, Tenn., is said to be going over the top in its liberty loan subscription, but Moscow, Russia, was engaged in the repudiation game when last heard from.

Discussing alleged incendiary activities of enemy agents, an exchange sensibly remarks that "there cannot be too much quiet investigation or too little loose talking."

Announcement that wooden shipbuilding will be curtailed on account of scarcity of necessary large dimension timber accelerates interest in the concrete ship experiment.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal is in an argument with one of its readers over the effect of increasing the size of the hole in a doughnut. The hole is about all that's left over this way.

An occasional flying expedition by British naval squadrons into the mouth of the Baltic would hearten friends of the allies and might accomplish something worth while. Such as Monday's Catterat affair, for instance.

Discussing "a league to enforce peace," the Louisville Post declares it would have to include practically every nation with military power. And this removes it from pertinent present-day consideration. We are not yet ready to enter a league with Germany and Austria upon Germany's terms.

THE WAR OF THE SALIENTS.

This morning, by a counter-attack, the British recaptured Meteren, which is a few miles northwest of Baillieu, and on the route to the Ypres-Hazebrouck railroad. A counter-attack near Wytshaele also was successful.

The enemy has occupied most of the Messines ridge, southeast and south of Ypres, and further withdrawal is reported here, and some of the London newspapers seriously discuss the advisability of giving up the Ypres salient, including Passchendaele ridge, gained at the expense of such bravery last summer.

Gen. Plumer, commander of the British army in this region, however, is not discouraged, and Lloyd George does not fear disaster.

There is other high ground between Wytshaele and Ypres. The Hun before entering Hazebrouck must work through the dense Nieppe forest. To the north are considerable ridges, and every foot of ground will take its enormous death toll from the invader.

Ypres, with Passchendaele ridge, has constituted and still is a salient in the German lines. It is a natural jumping off place for an assault which might reach Zeebrugge. To the south near Arras, Vimy ridge, also consecrated by the sacrifice of so many thousands of lives of brave men, is another vantage spot. Between Lens and Albert the enemy has not made any progress. This front now constitutes another allied salient.

Indeed the whole line from the sea to the Alps is a succession of salients, belonging alternately to friend and enemy. The wedge driven from Armentieres as a base is about twenty miles across and fifteen miles deep. The salient of the enemy nearest Amiens is about forty miles across and forty miles deep.

The British salient in between is about twenty miles across and twenty miles deep, and there remains about twenty miles of the British line between Ypres and the sea, with a small salient remaining at Passchendaele ridge, unless the report this morning means that it has been forsaken.

There must be at least 10,000 defenders to the mile on the British lines here. The hope of the capture of such an army, or its separation from the forces to the south, will induce the enemy to make further gigantic efforts. On the other hand, with such an army strengthened, they may strike the Hun in front and flank.

In order to take advantage of his position he must keep the initiative.

He has struck the British second army, just as he did the fifth, an awful blow, but his hopes will turn to ashes on his lips, if he does not penetrate a considerable distance further, cut the British lines of communication at Hazebrouck, and occupy the eminences to the north of that point from Cassel to Ypres. Even then the Ypres defenders may be supplied through the railroads running out of Dunkirk and Calais. The situation is serious, of course. Let us not attempt to deceive ourselves. Nevertheless the optimism of Lloyd George does not seem to be without sufficient reason. One fault the little Welshman never had. He does not falsify. He knows that the Anglo-Saxon world can stand the truth, and he gives it to them.

The Germans themselves have shown that even a very narrow, tongue-like salient may be held. They have retained possession of St. Mihiel, near Verdun, since early in the war, although it is dangerously exposed. It is true there are exceptional topographical advantages, perhaps not possessed near Ypres now, but its retention has been a surprise.

In the recapture of an important point this morning we perhaps have the first intelligence of the arrival of the reserves on that part of the line. Unquestionably there must have been great difficulties in bringing up a new force and organizing them for attack. We must remember that the British line was organized for the holding of trenches and advances from them. They have been thrown out of their defenses, separated from their parks of artillery and stores of munitions, driven off of their railroad lines, and so there has been disorganization. Reinforcements find a place with difficulty as the transport is busy for the forces already engaged. The allies have practiced the charge. They have not been drilled in the retreat. There is a solemn lesson to us in this. Armies must be trained for mobile warfare again. The trench period may have passed, except as an incidental protection. Troops must be organized to be less dependent on railroads and more on motor and wagon transport. The advancing forces may build behind them, but retreating forces sometimes find themselves up in the air.

That the British neither after St. Quentin nor Armentieres were thrown into panic is a tribute to the hardihood of British character. In defeat they have won victory, and very soon they will test out the enemy under reversed conditions.

While a withdrawal to the west from Ypres to the sea perhaps is being considered, we believe the decision will be against it. It could be made only with the expectation of heavy losses. Such a success also would encourage the enemy to strike them at Vimy ridge, and throw back the British center.

This is a time when we may expect to hear such an order given as made Gen. Foch immortal, when he admitted the discomfiture of all his forces, but bade his drummers beat a charge.

And this is the second battle of the Marne in its great significance.

CONSERVE THE GAME.

The Denver News doesn't believe it would be a wise policy to relax the game laws and permit the slaughter of our wild animals, birds and fishes as a measure for relieving the food stringency. It is of opinion that the relief afforded would be comparatively slight, while some varieties of game might be practically exterminated, as has already been done in the case of the buffalo. We are constrained to think the News is right about it. Killing the goose which lays the golden egg in short-sighted policy. Likewise, the slaughter of available wild animals would help out a little, but only temporarily. As our contemporary remarks, the country has to live after the war. Unless, therefore, it is prepared to adopt a strictly vegetarian diet, it should not permit the entire destruction of food animals, wild or domestic, from which stocks for the future are to be recruited. Meatless days or meals for temporary periods, are much more preferable. It may be that the danger of exterminating fish is not so great, but even in that case it is not entirely absent. In the course of the discussion, the News declares:

"The reason we have any game left today is due to protective measures taken by the governments, and every year it is becoming necessary to make the laws more stringent. The federal government has had to supersede the states in this work to prevent the extermination of migratory life. Game laws are based on the principle of frugality. Season and bag limit are designed to permit the killing of a portion of the natural increase in such manner as not to deplete the breeding stock. In England they are reducing the game preserves as a matter of economic necessity to raise more crops; but the situation in this country is entirely different. Over there they can afford to make material reduction without possibility of extermination; and my lord is too busy bagging boche game to bother with pheasant and grouse."

Attention is also directed to the fact that through relaxation of game regulations in Alaska, the moose, wild sheep and caribou tribes are rapidly approaching extinction. The fate of the fur seals also furnishes an impressive example. We cannot eat our cake and

still have it.

Wild game should be used, of course, where it has accumulated in sufficient quantity to spare a portion without danger of extinction. But it is much better to conserve and develop other sources than to exhaust available supplies. Every encouragement should be provided for the raising of more sheep and other livestock which produce food and clothing, at the same time reducing the number of worthless, food-consuming dogs to the vanishing point. And this reminds us that citizens of Tennessee who want to be helpful in this time of the country's crisis should see to it that the "sheep" convention which is to be held at Nashville April 20 is the big success it deserves to be.

REFERENDUM OF WOMEN.

It has frequently been declared in the south that the women can have the ballot when they wanted it—that southern opposition to suffrage was based on the alleged fact that a majority of the women did not themselves desire it. The latter view is, of course, merely superficial. There has been no intelligent and general expression of southern women's views upon the subject, partly because the matter has not been agitated and discussed in the south to the extent it has in the other portions of the country, and partly because of the corollary reason that no means of bringing about a referendum among the women has been provided. It is known, however, that in occasional instances where the right has been conceded southern women have eagerly seized upon the privilege of voting in municipal and township elections.

The foregoing reflections lead up to an incident which occurred in a neighborhood a few days ago. A plan for testing out the sentiment of North Carolina women as to suffrage—a referendum, in fact—was presented to the democratic convention of that state, but was not adopted. For some reason the politicians were not quite ready to refer the question to the women with an implied obligation to respect and give force to the decision rendered.

Maybe it was thought that the women are so busily engaged in war work it would be a pity to disturb their equanimity.

If the exercise of the franchise is a matter of governmental policy, which may be granted or refused, as occasion may seem to suggest, a referendum of women on the subject would be clearly a democratic proceeding, and the majority should determine. But, if it is an inalienable right—as we think—which may be qualified and safeguarded in the public interest, but never absolutely denied, a majority could not justly deprive a minority of an inherent right. It all depends on the point of view. It is democratic for those who wish to refrain from voting, but any attempt to prevent others from voting is undemocratic and tyrannical.

In a democracy where all alike are subject to the pains and penalties of the laws, all should be potential voters in the adoption of government policies and the selection of representatives to frame and administer the laws. There can be neither privileged nor subject classes in a democracy. This idea seems to us elemental and fundamental.

COTTON IN ARIZONA.

The American people are learning lessons of thrift, efficiency and conservation—perhaps slowly, but learning them. They are adapting themselves and their methods to the emergencies of the war situation as they are confronted.

An instance of American ingenuity and initiative is furnished in the case of an automobile concern which is experimenting with the production of long-staple cotton in Arizona. This company uses considerable cotton of the desired variety. It realized that much of the cotton area of the south was being planted—or should be planted—in food crops. It also understood that war needs were making big demands upon cotton and that the boll weevil was preventing increased production.

In this circumstance, the above-mentioned automobile concern acquired 30,000 acres of practically virgin land in Arizona, employed 1,000 men, prepared and planted 6,000 acres last year in long-staple cotton. The experiment was successful. A crop of 3,000 bales was produced, which, together with the seed by-products, made the venture a paying one, as well as increasing the common stock by so much. This year it is intended to plant the entire 30,000 acres.

The work of this company is not only wise economy but effectual patriotism. It is undertaking to produce one of its needs—and more perhaps—where nothing useful grew before. It is releasing, to that extent, acreage and products for the country's use that are sorely needed. In this it is emphasizing a fine example of patriotic and economic initiative which is worthy of imitation.

It is altogether probable that the administration would have much preferred that Senator Stone should be chairman of the foreign affairs committee instead of Senator Hitchcock, who will probably succeed him.

Investigating the meat industry has enabled Henry to recruit his stock of political capital, but there are not many packers in California for him to inveigh against while he runs for governor.

"DON'T WALK TO BERLIN, RIDE IN U. S. TANKS"

New York, April 17.—With the slogan "Don't walk to Berlin, ride in the tanks," a new "drive" for 2,000 United States tank corps recruits was started here yesterday.

Recruiting officers may tank corps men have an opportunity to see active service in France more quickly than those in any other branch. Recruits of last January already are at the front in France. Men from 18 to 45 years are accepted, and draft registrants skilled in motor driving and in certain technical trades may obtain permission to enter the corps.

CITY RESIDENTS AGREE TO DO FARM WORK

Baltimore, April 17.—Speaking at a conference of the Southern Commercial congress here yesterday, C. V. Wilcox, chief of farm management of the federal department of agriculture, said that a campaign for a closer co-operation between town and country was being pushed on a nationwide scale and was everywhere yielding "astonishingly satisfactory results." In the state of Kansas, he said, 50,000 residents with previous farm experience have agreed to work from two to fifteen days each in the harvest fields during the coming summer if their services should be needed. Similar results have been obtained in North Dakota, Pennsylvania and various other states, he added.

SCHWARZ, AUSTRIAN OFFICER, SHIPPED CARRIER PIGEONS

Pittsburg, April 17.—Federal officials Tuesday night were attempting to decipher a code of supposed code messages and letters found in possession of Stefan Schwarz, an Austrian, of Oakland, Cal., who was arrested on his arrival in Pittsburg, after he had been trailed by government agents several weeks throughout western Pennsylvania mining districts. Among the letters found in the possession of Schwarz, who is said to have admitted he was a senior lieutenant in the Austrian army prior to his coming to the United States ten years ago, are said to be a number relating to shipment of carrier pigeons to Atlantic ports.

The letters show, it was said at the office of United States District Attorney E. Lowrey Humes, that Schwarz recently sent a shipment of carrier pigeons to Boston. It is said Schwarz was questioned with a view to deciding whether the pigeons might not have been used in the carrying of messages to enemy agents in seaboard cities.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"Fine weather we're having for this time of the year; not that I care a cuss, but it makes conversation," said Fred, the sporting barber. "Think we'll have Sunday ball and Sunday movies, and nothing to drink but near-booze! Whatcha think of the war?"

Mr. Jarr made no answer, but, having removed his collar and tie, leaned back in the chair. "Shave?" asked the barber. "No, certainly not. I came in to get measured for a suit of clothes!" Mr. Jarr retorted.

The sporting barber took Mr. Jarr's acerbity in good part. "I see another fighter's dead," he remarked, "and old John L. Sullivan—say, do you think either of them birds, Jess Willard or Fred Fulton, could have stood off John L. four rounds when in his prime?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Jarr. "Bat Masterson says that he saw Sullivan fight all his chief battles in this country, and in his opinion Sullivan wasn't as good as the other alleged pugilists were. When John L. fought the second-rate English bruiser, Tug Wilson, Sullivan was so tired in four rounds that he was sick, and he was sick, too, Bat Masterson says."

"Say, it all may be true," replied Fred, the sporting barber. "But you know what the poet Shakespeare says—'Never bawl out any poor jockey after he has croaked.'"

"As for old John L., he abused booze one way when he was in his prime and abused it another way the last years of his life. So what I say is, 'Let by-gones be by-gones.' I remember that my father used to tell me that after the big war between the north and south there was so many soldier heroes getting elected to office that people got to hanker for celebrated individuals who never fired a cannon. That's why P. T. Barnum and Bob Ingersoll and Dr. Tanner, a guy who went forty days without a drink or something like that, was so popular along about 1852."

"So you believe with the ancients that 'Naught but good should be said of the dead'?" Mr. Jarr inquired.

"Well, yes, except if the Kaiser's six sons should cash in on their old man's insurance policies," said the sporting barber. "In that case you wouldn't find me standing around and boosting the late remains, no sir! What do you think of the women voting? Will they want the offices, too?"

"I wouldn't be surprised," replied Mr. Jarr. "They'll want everything."

"They won't do me much good in my business," remarked Fred. "They won't want shaves. They'll sit in a boot-black's chair but not in a barber's."

"You know the old Dockstader joke that women couldn't hold their chins still long enough to be shaved?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"Yes, I heard that," said Fred. "But what I wonder at is that women never get bald—that is, very few do. And that reminds me, your hair is falling out."

"I want it to fall out; I want to be bald," replied Mr. Jarr. "Then, maybe, it will discourage you gruffers from insisting on rubbing wood alcohol, flavored with everything that smells like toothpaste tastes, on my poor old head."

"Want a massage, no?" asked Fred, patiently.

"That's it, I want it—no! You state it exactly."

"You know, I been thinking why Shakespeare and Hamlet and the rest of all them poets all say, 'Don't bawl out a jockey when he's croaked,'" remarked the sporting barber, wearily. "There's so many live ones what is really dead ones, that's why. Want to be trimmed?"

"No, I don't want to be trimmed!" snapped Mr. Jarr. "I'm in a hurry, too."

"Yes, said the sporting barber, musically, "and old John L. said 'Let the best man win!' And ginks what wouldn't give 2 cents to see an earthquake, gives no present employment to Theda Bara's brother, Paul Bara."

"Who's he?"

"Paul Bara is the guy that officially attends all the funerals," said Fred, the sporting barber. "Next!"

Learn to Sleep Well.

Sleeplessness is often induced by constipation and indigestion. When this is the case take Chamberlain's Tablets to correct these disorders, also walk three or four miles every day. Eat a light supper, as a full meal for supper is often a disturber of sleep and digestion, too. You will find these tablets to be one of the best medicines you have ever become acquainted with.—(Adv.)

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